

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Baltimore, Maryland, and Virginia.

Canton.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have discontinued (with the exception of Messrs. Lippincott & Doering) all our agencies throughout the country, and that, with these exceptions, no collections will be recognized by this office by persons claiming to be agents for the Union.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.—THE SPEECH OF COUNT CAYOUX.

We attach more than ordinary significance to the short speech which we published yesterday of Count Cayoux in relation to the position of Sardinia in connection with the present attitude of Europe. It will be remembered that Sardinia was one of the allies against Russia in the late Crimean war; and the policy of that alliance was questioned directly by his adversary in the bold declaration that "We want no alliances with governments; our ally is the revolution."

It is, perhaps, the most difficult thing in the world for an American writer to convey to the American mind the idea that revolution against the exercise of power by a few men is not always justifiable as a measure of redress of grievances. And yet it is obvious that such remedies—even where remedies are conceded to be necessary—are not always and under all circumstances, appropriately applied. The condition of the patient, his habits and constitution, should be duly considered before the antidote to the disease can be safely administered. In the medical science, the treatment of a patient is varied in different climates; so in the political world, depending upon the conditions of society and the development of the human mind amongst the people, remedies for evils should be adapted not so much to the immediate end sought as to the capacity of the people to maintain the advantages which a change of government proposes.

If the people themselves, in other words, remain indifferent to, and ignorant of, the duties of self-government—if they are not impressed with the dignities and endowed with the intelligence necessary to govern themselves—if they support their leaders from mere sympathy in the cause of popular liberty, and not from vital, pervading conviction that it is their right and their duty to exercise the powers of the State—nothing but evil can result from political revolutions. Such violent escapades partake far more of the character of the tornado than of that serene, temperate action of men engaged in the great work of assuming the functions of government to themselves.

If they acquire that which they are unable to appreciate and are disqualified to use, it follows that they become the subjects of ambition in another form, liable to be led into conflicts by the hostile claims of leaders and opening perpetual civil commotion and wars. We have no faith whatever in the two current dogmas of the day that the liberties of a people are to be secured and maintained by the death of existing rulers. Magazines, explosive elements, and internal machines are not the weapons which a people educated to be free, are likely to employ to secure their enfranchisement.

We hold it to be a law of human progress that no great duty can be properly discharged except by the possession and exercise of the faculties of the mind adapted to the work to be performed. All the mechanical trades, legal services, scientific pursuits, and every current experience of society teach one common lesson upon this subject. Qualification for appointed duties is exacted in all the relations of human industry and life. To this end the mechanic is instructed, the lawyer, physician, and clergyman taught; to this end experience and observation are required of the man of science and study, and investigation of the legislator, the judge, and the statesman exacted.

Count Cayoux calls the disciples of revolution in Europe—those who adhere to the great doctrine of the right of assassination as inaugurated in the attempt upon the life of the Emperor Napoleon in the Rue Lepelletier—"madmen—madmen to think that a revolution threatening the principles of society can be favorable to the cause of liberty in Europe—madmen who know not that the surest effect would be the destruction of all liberty!" and he might have added, if we see rightly the low condition of popular education in those countries and the equivocal state of public and private morals, without even laying the foundations or sowing the seeds of a possible future regeneration favorable to the cause of self-government.

The speech of Count Cayoux is a little remarkable in another particular, concerning the policy of the Sardinian government permanently to rely upon the friendship of England and France, as a protection against the encroachments of the great States of Europe. At this distance and with the impaired confidence of the American mind in any grand system of alliance on the other side of the water, we should say the dependence which the Sardinian government places upon the present political combinations of Europe, is altogether too great. We have no faith in the stability of any system which is not based upon the principles of self-government. This is not a mere opinion, but as we regard it, is a logical necessity, the tendency of all government being in that direction. We should despair, however, of the ultimate triumph of the popular cause, if it were made to depend, for its advancement, upon mere political alliances, the sole reliance of the advocates of revolution in Europe. It is true that our people at least, should begin to draw a distinction, so far as our transatlantic brethren are concerned, between the advocates of revolution—which seems to be a mere joint-stock enterprise of a few wild adventurers—and the real friends of popular liberty. Nor can it be said that the American people have no interest in this subject—they are the only people on the earth with whom has been entrusted the great work of self-government; and it is their duty to guard the cause of that system from contamination and injury, by associating with it European counterfeits, which have no more resemblance to the principles of our system than the Alcoran has to the Evangelists.

It will be well for those alarmists who have predicted a quick rupture between France and England,

in consequence of the acquittal of Simon Bernard, to review the position of the Sardinian government upon the principle of asylums, which is, after all, identical with that of the Derby administration. The right of asylum is strictly maintained; and we do not discover that the French Emperor has taken any exception to the course pursued by Count Cayoux in this regard.

THE UTAH ARMY.

All the accounts from the theatre of preparations represent the appointments for reinforcing our army in Utah to be most ample and thorough. Nothing has been trusted to hazard. No pains, or trouble, or expense has been spared to insure the success of the expedition. The greatest activity is visible in Leavenworth, and writers of all political parties do justice to the energy, care, pains, and foresight of the department in making provision for the march over the desert and for the absolute certainty of the success of operations in Utah. Great pains have been exercised in securing the services of competent and faithful agents of transportation. The most rigid and thorough system of inspection has been required. The animals purchased for draught and for meat have been ordered to be of the best quality. The vehicles of transportation provided have been of the most substantial and durable sort. Not only have strong military escorts been provided for the trains sufficient to insure against the hazard of capture or surprise, but the numerous teamsters and employees of every grade have been thoroughly armed and disciplined to meet any exigency that may arise.

The common error of despising one's enemy has not been committed in a single particular with reference to the Mormons. The idle story of the enemy's weakness and indisposition to fight has been properly disregarded; and a force has been gathered from all other quarters and despatched to Utah, which, though smaller than it would have been if there were any possibility of increasing it, is yet amply large for maintaining and defending itself in any emergency.

Whatever doubt may be felt by the country of the ability of our little army, when all compacted together to prosecute offensive operations to a steady and successful conclusion in Utah, nobody feels any apprehension for the safety of the army, for its comfort, for its welfare, for its ability to do honor to itself and the national flag under every state of circumstances that may arise.

In every respect is this expedition anomalous and interesting. Notwithstanding the harsh and unjust things that have been said of our army in the debates of Congress, the American people are proud of their little army, and regard it with a warm and generous affection. Its officers are the men who led the forces which won so many laurels for our national brow upon the plains of Mexico; its men are the soldiers who won the many brilliant battles there, who conquered a new empire for our confederacy, and (which is the most honorable circumstance in all history) who retired from the invaded country with the esteem and regrets of the invaded people. It was for an American army to set this honorable example of moderation in arms to nations; and to show that war between governments is not a license for butchery and rapine upon their people, that invasion is not a mere technical name for a hot and licensed pursuit of "booty and beauty."

The American people do hold, their little army in generous esteem, and regard it with honorable pride. And that portion of the army, the larger portion, that will soon be concentrated in Utah under the command of officers, most of them in the prime of many vigor, whose names are historical, will be very apt to win a still larger place in their affection. No army that ever marched upon an expedition has been more thoroughly appointed and drilled than this of Utah; and we dare say that it is one of the finest bodies of troops in all respects that ever marched upon an expedition.

The expedition is unlike any that was ever before undertaken, in many respects. The march is longer, overland, and the seat of hostilities is farther from the seat of supplies, over an intermediate desert country totally unproductive, than has been the case with any military expedition that ever before set forth against an enemy. The circumstances of the enemy are far more desperate, too, than is usual with an invaded people, and his capacities for formidable defence are greater, both geographically and politically. His defence, too, will be a religious defence, in which all the fanaticism, superstition, and passion of the enemy will inspire to enthusiastic and fierce encounter. Our army will be formidable by its discipline, excellent arms, abundant munitions, and cool, iron courage. It will be an encounter between a thoroughly disciplined corps and an impetuous and courageous militia. The relative numbers of the combatants will be about two to one, and the advantages and disadvantages on either side being duly considered, the match must be confessed to be about an even one.

We do not credit the stories that are told by a few, of the weakness and irresolution of the Mormons. The most reliable accounts assure us that they must number from eight to ten thousand fighting men, well provided with small arms and ammunition, right well drilled, and embracing a very large and effective force of cavalry. The troops are, for the most part, of our own race and blood, and that is only another way of saying that they will fight, and can fight. Our own little army will muster but about half the force of the Mormons, and will have to rely upon their discipline, their superior arms, their able officers, and their experience in battle, to offset the superior numbers of the enemy.

The match being thus even, and the contest doubtful, the approaching summer's news from Utah cannot fail to be very exciting. It will be one of the most interesting contests that has ever been waged.

NEW FROM KANSAS.—The mails bring us later news from Kansas, and furnish the detailed proceedings of the State convention held at Topeka on the 28th ultimo to nominate State officers and a candidate for Congress under the Leavenworth constitution. The persons nominated were all of the extreme, radical stamp—that faction of the convention having controlled all its proceedings except the project of nominating senators, which was defeated by the quondam Gov. Robinson. Mr. M. F. Conway was nominated for Congress over Mr. Parrott, the sitting member, by a vote of 51 to 38. We notice "From a Quindaro correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette that considerable feeling has been excited, and

more or less opposition existed, against the Leavenworth constitution because the word "white" is not inserted in that instrument. It seems from this that there is, after all, a little leaven in Kansas—perhaps enough, before they get through, "to leaven the whole lump."

THE FUNERAL HONORS TO JUDGE EVANS.

No regular business was done in either house of Congress yesterday—the day having been occupied with ceremonies appropriate to the death of Senator Evans. Appropriate and eloquent eulogies were pronounced upon the character of the deceased in the Senate by Messrs. Hammond, Benjamin, Hale, and Wilson; after which resolutions of condolence, offered by Mr. Hunter, were adopted.

In the House, the Hon. Mr. McQueen, of South Carolina, delivered an address, reciting in brief the history of the deceased, which was most admirable and appropriate in terms, and was delivered with much feeling and earnest sincerity of manner. Mr. McQueen was followed by Mr. Boocock, of Virginia, in an eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased senator, abounding in excellent and just reflections upon the event, and with interesting allusions to many distinguished public men of South Carolina. Mr. Coffey, of Indiana, added an appropriate tribute from the northern side of the House. We have published these interesting addresses in another part of our paper.

After these proceedings in the House, that body proceeded to the chamber of the Senate. Precisely at 2 o'clock the Vice President called the Senate to order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced in succession the President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and the House of Representatives. When these were seated, the ceremonies commenced by the reading of the solemn Episcopal service of the Burial of the Dead, by the Rev. Dr. Cummings; this was followed by the Rev. Mr. Samson, who read the 15th chapter of the first Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. Dr. Cummings then delivered a fervid discourse, based upon the 10th verse of the 2d chapter of the Epistle to Timothy. At the close of the sermon, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Samson, and then the mournful cortege was marshalled into order, and took up its solemn march for the Congressional Cemetery, where the last Christian words were pronounced, and the form of the venerable and venerated senator from South Carolina was placed in its resting-place.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

From the fact that the appropriation bill for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government was passed in the House in the unprecedented short space of three days from the time it was taken up for consideration, we augur a very prompt despatch of the remaining regular appropriation bills of the session by that body. If the address and discretion of Mr. J. Glancy Jones, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, prove as successful in the management of the succeeding bills of this character as in the management of the one that has passed the House, we shall hope to see this essential part of the business of Congress disposed of some time before the day fixed for the adjournment. In that event, there will be nothing to prevent Congress from completing all the remaining business before it urgently needing attention, and from adjourning on the day resolved upon.

OPINION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

We publish two articles to-day from two St. Paul (Minnesota) papers—the *Advertiser* and the *Times*—relating to a measure which has already occupied much more of the public attention than it deserves to do. The *Advertiser* is an independent journal, with republican affiliations; the *Times* is a republican journal and organ. Their opinions on the subject of which they treat cannot be ascribed to any bias in favor of the administration; and we publish their articles as expressing the public sentiment of the vicinage on a subject the members of Congress can form only second-hand opinions based on hearsay.

THE PRESS COMING OUT.—If we are permitted to regard the newspaper press as a mirror reflecting the state of public sentiment throughout the country upon the political questions, which have so long agitated the people of the nation, we think it quite safe to infer that the press are rapidly going out. With here and there an exception, the republican press is exceedingly tame and uninteresting. Perhaps the minds of the people, having been whetted to the point of constant alarm and expectation, find the events of real life in Kansas, as they actually transpire, too uninteresting and stolid for their morbid appetites. The truth may as well be told, there is nothing in the near future that we can see which is capable of yielding the material for popular clamor. Kansas, like a poor play, well advertised and shockingly performed, is cursed by nine-tenths of the community, and voted a bore. Of course, everybody knew, who had sense enough to comprehend the distinction between real and representative life, that it would be so. The Kansas excitement could no more be kept up than the stealing vagabonds of our great cities could keep alive a great conflagration. The little afterpiece of "Kansas or the Ratification" is yet to come off; but we apprehend, as usual on such occasions, only the extremely curious, and those "who laugh as in duty bound," will remain to witness the performance. We recollect nothing in our political history which has produced anything like the crash of anti-slavery, which is already seen to have resulted from this Kansas humbug. It started off with flying colors, urged on from three thousand pulpits in a wild crusade against "the encroachments of slavery." Of course, the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot Proviso became distinctive articles in the creed of the abolitionists. Four years have sufficed to sink the act of 1820 and the proviso into absolute and conceded popular errors; and the campaign against slavery in Kansas is seen to bear a striking analogy to the great contest of the gallant Knight de la Mancha with the long-armed windmill.

IN THE BACK BONE OF THE REPUBLICAN BACKBONE.—We took occasion to say the other day, that in our judgment, the back bone of negroism in this country had been broken. A little further reflection and observation induce us to believe that we made a slight mistake in the diagnosis of the malady which so seriously afflicts our republican friends. The difficulty is in paralysis of the brain, superinduced, doubtless, by an old affection called "simplicity on the brain."

With what little energy they have left, however, they have determined to make a dead set upon the people of Kansas, to induce them to reject the ordinance referred by the act of admission. That campaign will there be left of the republican cause? If defeated, we shall never more hear of a "republican party." Their success would galvanize them, and regenerate them, so that, with slight modifications, taking in the know-nothings, (and they will take in anybody that will trust them,) we may anticipate a prolongation of their organization till after the fall elections.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Salt Lake Mail.

St. Louis, May 7.—The weekly Salt Lake mail under the contract of Mr. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday last, with about eight hundred pounds mail matter and several passengers. The line connects at Salt Lake with one for Shasta city, California. The service to Salt Lake will be performed in twenty-two days, and thence to Shasta in twelve days.

Sailing of Steamers.

New York, May 8.—The steamer *Elision* sailed to-day with 70, and the *Kangaroo* with 150 passengers, including Gen. Totten, of the army. Neither carried any specie.

The Army.

St. Louis, May 8.—Gen. Smith has received elaborate orders for the movement of the trains and troops of the Utah forces—dividing the former into two divisions, with escort.

Treasury Loan.

New York, May 8.—The bids in this city for the Treasury note loan amount to about \$10,000,000, the greater portion being at 4 1/2 per cent.

Markets.

New York, May 8.—Cotton declined, and sales 1000 bales, quotations nominal. Flour quiet—State \$4 1/2 to \$5; Ohio \$4 25 to \$4 50; Southern \$4 45 to \$4 75. Wheat quiet—sales 11,500 bushels; Western white \$1 05 to \$1 27; red 96 cents; Southern white \$1 12 to \$1 25. Corn firm—sales 10,000 bushels; white 70 to 72 cents; yellow 73 cents; Prime Pork 25 cents; Sugar firm—Orleans \$5 50; Muscovado \$5 50; Spirits of Turpentine steady—49 to 49 1/2 cents. Rice steady. Freight—Cotton to Liverpool 3-16 to 7-32.

Baltimore, May 8.—Flour is dull, but unchanged—Howard street and Old \$4 31 1/2; Mills \$4 1/2 to \$4 12 1/2. Wheat steady—good to prime red \$1 05 to \$1 10; good to prime white \$1 10 to \$1 15. Corn is firm—white 72 to 75 cents; yellow 65 to 68 cents. Provisions are dull and declining. Whiskey is dull and nominal at 20 1/2 to 21 cents.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Captain Cabell, quartermaster United States army, arrived here on Thursday evening, five days from Arkansas; reports all quiet there, and no apprehensions of an attack from wild Indians. The report of Delaware having possession of the Fort and drawing rations is false. The public property is all safe; in good order, and in charge of Ordnance Sergeant Thomas. Captain Cabell heard nothing of the congregating of wild Indians on the prairies, and thinks no danger is to be apprehended from them by emigrants, if they are sufficiently strong, say thirty or forty men in a train.—*Fort Smith Times*, April 21st.

The following is a correct list of the officers attached to the headquarters of the commanding general of the Utah army: Major General Persifer F. Smith, commanding. Lieutenant Richard C. Drum, fourth artillery, and Lieutenant Francis Wheaton, first cavalry, as aid-de-camp. Major Don Carlos Buel, adjutant general, chief of staff. Colonel Daniel D. Tompkins, assistant quartermaster-general. Lieutenant Colonel George H. Croshaw, deputy quartermaster-general. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnson, acting inspector-general. Surgeon J. B. Wright, medical director. Captain D. D. Simpson, commissary of subsistence. Captain John Newton, chief engineer. Captain James H. Simpson, chief of topographical engineers. Captain Jesse E. Rono, and Lieut. Francis J. Shunk, ordnance department. Major N. W. Brown, pay department.

COMMANDERS OF REGIMENTS.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney. Captain John Newton, chief engineer. Brevet Brigadier General A. S. Johnston. Brevet Major Fitz John Porter, assistant adjutant general. A large draft of recruits, consisting of over seven hundred men, left Governor's Island on Thursday last for Leavenworth, to be assigned there to the second artillery, fifth and tenth regiments of infantry, now at that post. They appeared to be well-disciplined, sturdy men, as well as being fully equipped and prepared for the march. The following officers accompanied the detachment: Captain Stevenson, Lieutenants Wingate, Updegraff, and Smith, fifth infantry; Captain Beth, Lieutenants Marshall and Roberts, tenth infantry; Captain B. B. Henderson, sixth infantry; and Lieutenant Leary, sixth infantry—all of whom are ordered to join their respective regiments under orders for Utah. Five hundred mounted service recruits have also left Jefferson Barracks for Fort Leavenworth, under the command of Lieut. Minner, second dragons, to be assigned to the second dragons, and first cavalry. It is expected that upon the arrival of these recruits at Leavenworth the reinforcements will immediately proceed on the march to join General Johnson. Some three hundred United States troops left Newport Barracks, Ky., on the 5th instant, for Fort Leavenworth, under command of First Lieutenant H. B. Henderson, and Second Lieutenants Quattlebaum, Conner, and Ryan. The latter will proceed to Utah; the other officers will await further orders.

The erection of the new marine barracks at Warrington, Florida, is progressing rapidly. The walls are already completed, and the work of roofing commenced. The gold medal, prepared by the seamen of the United States frigate *Susquehanna* as a testimonial to Dr. Rose, of the English navy, has been presented by Purser Bligh to the recipient, accompanied by a very complimentary letter, to the recipient.

PETER COOPER.

An observant stranger in Gotham might, as he walks down Broadway, be struck with the appearance of an old-fashioned vehicle drawn by one of the "old-time" drivers, by a tall, thin old gentleman with long, gray hair and spectacles; by the novice he might be taken for a benign country physician, who had wandered from a suburban village into the metropolitan thoroughfare; yet the dexterity with which he thrashes the crowd of liveried carriages, carts, and omnibuses, indicates a driver used to the bewildering streets; while the numerous and smiling nod he exchanges with passers-by, suggests one both well known and beloved. Perchance he draws up to a curbstone, and in that case, is likely to draw forth a plethoric pocket-book in which are notes, certificates, invitations, scraps from newspapers, the commonest of a man of business, of primitive habits and philanthropy. When you look at him closely, you find an honest benevolence of expression mingled with a certain quiet shrewdness, a dress plain in the extreme, and manners as unpretending as they are kindly.

Few would imagine that the individual whose appearance thus contrasts with the ostentatious men of wealth around is one of New York's greatest benefactors—a man who has made a large fortune by the manufacture of glass, for years explored the adjacent country for hoofs of slaughtered kind, and transformed them into blisgals and alcohol; a man, of enormous wealth, who made Peter Cooper rich; but Nature previously made him generous; and now an immense edifice in the heart of the city bears witness to his munificence.—*N. Y. Correspondence of Boston Transcript*.

MR. W. H. ESQUIR.—The speech of this gentleman delivered in Washington on Saturday night, and published in our issue of to-day, will be read with interest and admiration. Mr. Esquier tells many things, and tells them well—and declares doctrines and sentiments which will open to him the hearts of all democrats, and all southern and national. We feared he was gone at one time—we thought the "republicans" had him. But he says he was only tracking them—only looking in their den. The democrat who talks and feels as he does can be trusted. On that speech we cordially forgive him for the scars he gave us.—*Virginia Sentinel*.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, Friday night, May 7, 1858.

The Journal of Commerce of this morning proposes that the door of the democratic fold be opened to all who may have strayed from it, and who "may hereafter prefer to act with their former political associates rather than with us for permanent relations with the opposition." The tone of the article is so conciliatory, so thoroughly good natured, and full of practical good sense, that many who, like myself, were very indignant at the course pursued by some of our "former political associates," are now inclined to shake the calumnet of peace, and the shelter of the temporary accident will only come back at once, and not "make a fuss about it." With regard to Senator Douglas, every man who admired the vast ability and energy which he displayed in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, (and who that is a democrat has not admired his famous speech on that bill?) and who has observed his consistent political career up to a recent period, has deeply regretted his partial opposition, and has never ceased to hope that some lucky chance will bring him back from the path on which he has strayed, and rescue him from the fatal consequences of his error. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, whose very touch is death to any democrat. We hope still that he will come back, and true to the party to which he was an honor and an ornament, shake off the republican banners that are clinging to his skirts. Besides, I am assured by those who are in a position to know that the republicans of Illinois are ready to throw him overboard. Long John Wentworth and Abraham Lincoln do not disguise their distrust of the "little giant," and it is really revolting to hear these political animalcules talk of refusing the overtures of the political mastodon who framed and passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The Journal of Commerce, whose chief editor is among the most experienced, most independent, and most respected editors of the New York press, evidently advocates a "pacific policy," and the manifestation of "a spirit of moderation and kindness." I have infinite respect for his judgment, and believe that he speaks the sentiments of a large portion of the party. I confess that there were any one, who would adopt them sooner than that the republicans should have the glory of enrolling in their ranks men who once enjoyed popular confidence as democrats. The republicans of this city will insist on it that the passage of the "English" bill is a victory for the democratic assertion of their doctrines with regard to Kansas. They are lost in amazement at the idea that democrats presume to celebrate it as a triumph for their side, and crack the most doleful jokes about "funeral salutes," &c. Simple democrats cannot "realize" the republican victory with regard to Kansas that does not repeal the Kansas-Nebraska bill, assert the absolute right of Congress (provided the majority be black-republican) to legislate for the Territories, or, at least, declare the Topeka constitution the acme of statesmanship and political wisdom.

The report of the alienists' conference on joint action for improvement of the tax payers' list, and the efforts to the disorder prevalent in the city controller's office. It shows that papers are not preserved; that any one who chooses may abstract a bushel-full of them; that bonds have been issued in the name of the city for unknown purposes; that in many cases property is assessed for improvement without the knowledge of the owner, and that the first intimation they get is when the costs and interest amount to the original assessment; that vast amounts of interest are kept back by the collectors, and that to make good these deficiencies costs the city about \$500,000 a year. Every one is talking of the report, and denouncing the tax payers' list, and teaches municipal honesty the lesson is cheaply bought.

There has been no day for a long time when the money market was so flat and inanimate as to-day. The offerings for discount at the banks (to-day was the regular discount day) were in many instances less than the aggregate of bills maturing, and the alienists' list of business for the day was very small. The market for the day was very quiet, and the rates of interest were unchanged. The excitement about the new Treasury loan is becoming more intense. Deposits on bids to the amount of close on \$4,000,000 have been received at the Sub-Treasury here, and it is thought that the total bids to-morrow evening will reach eleven or twelve millions.

The mercantile community, and all who know the worthy assistant treasurer, Mr. John J. Cisco, are exceedingly gratified that he has been appointed to office. His urbanity and kindly ways, his integrity and fitness for the responsible duties of his office, render his appointment universally acceptable.

Foreign exchange is quite dull at yesterday's prices. The stock market is inanimate, at about the same prices as yesterday's second board. The business done was very small. The market closed with the following animation: 88 1/2 for New York Central, 24 1/2 for Erie, 25 1/2 for Michigan Southern, 89 1/2 for Galena and Chicago, 44 for Cleveland and Toledo, 78 1/2 for Chicago and Rock Island, 30 for Hudson River, 44 1/2 for Reading, and 30 1/2 for Mill and Erie.

The flour market was 5 to 6 cents per barrel lower. Wheat less active and cheaper. Corn in fair demand, at a decline of 1 cent a bushel. Potatoes unsettled and lower. Cotton in good demand and firm. The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as follows:

Receipts..... \$126,953 87
Payments..... 231,733 51
Balance..... 2,913,036 92

The receipts from duties at the custom-house were \$56,749 76.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sunday, May 2, 1858.

The past has been a very pleasant week indeed, with the exception of one or two days that were cool enough to force those of our citizens who had arrayed themselves in the gay and lighter apparel of summer to return to the dark and more cumbersome garments of winter. The city is by no means so hot as it was last week, and the bright moonlight nights and the rich perfume of budding flowers—may we parties and the most luscious strawberries.

I spoke to you last week of summer retreats, and intimated pretty clearly that there were advantageous and healthy localities within a short distance of the city, where the unwholesome season of the year, I am informed, now that it is proposed to establish a summer retreat at Grand Terre Island, which is nine miles long, from a mile and a half to three miles wide, and fronts the Gulf of Mexico, west of the parish of Jefferson. A large number of splendid hotels to be erected, and the most beautiful grounds laid out. This is a good commencement, but I hope it will not end here.

A great deal has been said and written about the southern convention, which is to meet at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 10th of May next. No little interest has been taken by our citizens, the accounts of the purposes of the convention, and the following delegates who have been appointed by Mayor Waterman give entire satisfaction: J. P. Harrison, T. L. Bayne, Wm. Henderson, M. Abrams, Mason Pilcher, W. A. Johnson, W. A. Gasquet, George C. Lawson, Willis Holmes, Thomas Murray, Dr. John D. Foster, Edward Nalle, John W. Price, W. A. Elmore, E. B. Snodgrass, E. D. Fuller, E. Parnelle, Thomas A. Adams, S. Wolf, Dr. Samuel Harby, Henry St. Paul, W. P. Saunders, J. B. Breckinridge, Dr. J. Cartwright, D. O. Jenkins, W. R. Talley, W. H. McLeary, C. H. Slottum, Samuel Jamison, Wm. O. Key, John G. Cochrane, M. A. Macka, A. Carter, G. de Foris, E. W. Walcott, A. Dupré, J. D. Denegre, Anthony Fernandez, S. P. de Lalarre, John Culbertson, A. M. Holbrook, J. O. Nixon, Joseph Genola, Isaac G. Seymour, Hugh Kennedy, Bernard Avogno, J. W. Zacharie, J. J. Person. It is to be hoped that the true interests of the South will be promoted by the deliberations of this convention, and though there is now but little apprehension of serious danger, still there are daily large numbers of visitors.

Another affair of honor has taken place here, but fortunately without any serious injury to either party. The principals were Messrs. T. S. McCoy and M. C. Edwards, and the meeting took place at 10 o'clock yesterday, on the Motairie Ridge, just below the Half-Way House. Four shots were exchanged, and Mr. McCoy, on the last fire, received the ball of his adversary in the left leg below the knee. The weapons used were double-barrelled guns, loaded with balls, and the distance was fifty paces. I have not heard what was the cause of the difficulty.

On Thursday of the present week the general assembly of the Presbyterian church will commence its annual session in this city. This body will represent the entire Old School churches of the United States, and the coming meeting will be their first in this city. The names of

Dr. Halsey, from Louisville, Dr. Murray, the author of the *Kirwan Letters*, from New Jersey, Drs. Breckinridge and Stuart Robinson, from Kentucky, Drs. Van Rensselaer and Gardner Spring, from New York, and Dr. Rice, from Chicago, are among those who are mentioned as representatives of the church. The proceedings are looked forward to with considerable interest.

Nearly fourteen hundred of leaf tobacco were sold last week by one of our leading furniture houses on Magazine street. The owners will realize from one hundred and eighty to two hundred thousand dollars.

Understand that, composed of consolidated and railroad bonds of this city, due on the 1st of June, will be paid on demand and after that date at the Bank of America, in the city of New York.

THE GREAT MARYLAND BLACK-CAT CASE.

"If you must a black cat, share him to the tail."

This tremendous case is now pending before a judicial tribunal of the State of Maryland, and presents many remarkable features of the ingenuity and speculative capacity of the defendant in the case. For the benefit of the legal profession and gentlemen generally who may wish to enter a bill of exception, I will give a synopsis of the case as it stands.

Some few years ago a gentleman of Maryland conceived the idea that an immense fortune could be realized by the rearing of black cats for the sake of their skins. The principal obstacle to the plan was the impossibility of keeping the animals together and preventing them from wandering about the country, and the fact that the cats were so numerous that they would be able to defend any enclosure; and at last, after much thinking, the idea suggested itself to his mind that water was the only barrier that the cats would not pass. Being in possession of an island that appeared to be just suited for the experiment, he found all obstacles to the success of his plan removed, and set about organizing the affair.

He employed an agent, and put out a circular, in which he stated that he would give so much a head for every black cat that could be got. This advertisement was circulated through all the counties bordering upon Chesapeake Bay, and the negroes got it. It is a very short time all the black cats through those counties were stolen by the negroes and sold to the agent, who had depots established at different convenient points. Old ladies missed their favorite cats, and mourned them as dead—but the negroes, incited by the price offered, pursued their trade. In this way one hundred and fifty black cats were collected and transported to the island; and the agent took up his abode there like another Robinson Crusoe, as superintendent and guardian of the cats. Those animals appeared to enjoy themselves vastly when first put on the island, and spent their time in either playing with each other, or hunting about for ground mice; but at last their game failed them, and, having no other supply of food, they became hungry and desperate, and roamed about the island in large bands, yelling for food. They at last became dangerous, and the agent was obliged to employ a statement of these facts, accompanied by a request to know how he was to get rid of them, wrote back for the agent to set a couple of negroes to work to catch and open systems for the cats, which order was carried out. The cats, having the alternative of openers or starvation before them, very naturally chose the former; but, not being accustomed to such unnatural food, a species of cholera broke out amongst them, and one-half died.

This calamity drove the survivors mad, and they either committed suicide, or, in a fit of desperation, swam to the main land. At any rate, they disappeared, and were never heard of more.

The agent then wrote again to his employer to accompany him with the result of this new treatment, which new was accompanied by a modest request for the payment of his wages—for this cat experiment occupied a space of upwards of a year. The latter was so indignant at the conduct of both the agent and the cats that he flatly refused, and the agent, in consequence of his refusal, wrote the agent to know how he was to get rid of them, which was defended for some two years, and during its progress I have become acquainted with the facts.

As far as the theory of the speculation went, it was a magnificent idea. The skin of the black cat is worth in Boston 50 cents. The skin of a white cat, even the agent told that such a cat would be worth more than a hundred tenfold per annum. Then, say, first year, number of cats, 150; second year, 1,500; third year, 15,000; from which there could be obtained 5,000 tons for sale, bringing \$2,500, and leaving 10,000 stock cats remaining, which, at the above rate of increase, would give the fourth year an enormous number of cats, and the island, after which all the surplus, over and above the last number, were to be caught in box-traps and the skins sold to the Boston furriers. This stock of 10,000 cats were to produce 1,000,000 per annum, and the revenue consequent to the cat may be estimated at \$500,000 per annum.